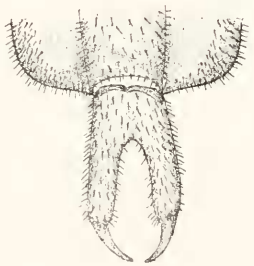
A New American Centiped of the Genus Scutigera (Chilopoda: Scutigeridae).

By Ralph V. Chamberlin, University of Utah.

The centiped described below is the third species of the genus *Scutigera* to be recorded from the United States. The other two species are the familiar "house centiped", *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linne), more commonly known in this country as *Scutigera forceps* (Rafinesque), and *Scutigera lincesi* (Wood), described many years ago from Texas. The new species, from Arizona, differs obviously from the other two in the uniform coloration of the body, longitudinal stripes, so conspicuous in them, being wholly absent from *S. homa.*

Scutigera homa, new species.

Dorsum a light ferruginous yellow without trace of stripes or other markings. Venter pale, in part nearly white of a slightly greenish tinge. Legs also pale, the proximal joints of a faint greenish tinge, entirely without annuli or other markings. Antennae ferruginous yellow.



Scutigera homa, new species. Gonopods of female, ventral view.

First division of antennae consisting of 80 articles, of which all excepting those at ends are short and very short; second division consisting of about 165 articles; of a third division of which the apical portion is missing 20 articles remain.

First division of tarsus of leg I composed of 14 articles, the second division of near 36. In the second legs the first tarsal division has 13 articles, the second 32. In the third legs the first division of tarsus has 24 articles, the second 17. In the fourth the numbers of articles are 11 and 28 respectively. In the fifth, 9-14 and 29. In the sixth, 8 and 25. In the seventh, 9 and 27.

Stomata short, reaching caudal margin and projecting slightly into the caudal emargination. Caudal margin of last tergite emarginate.

The gonopods of the female as shown in the accompanying figure.

Length, 15 mm.

Locality.—ARIZONA: 22 miles southeast of Ajo. *Holotype*: One female taken by S. and D. Mulaik on Jan. 3, 1941, in the writer's collection.

Weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) Affecting Chufa (Cyperus esculentus).

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INTRODUCTION[1].

The present treatise on the weevils affecting chufa represents work incidental to the investigation of the weevils of the genus *Calendra* (*Sphenophorus*), agriculturally known as billbugs. It is not the result of the study of insects from the standpoint of chufa as an agricultural crop. However, as the chufa is a common host plant of several species of billbugs and probably the preferred host plant of *Calendra callosa* (Oliv.), of *C. venatus* (Say), and of *C. destructor* (Chitt.), this plant has been subjected to careful scrutiny in the Mississippi Valley and some of the Eastern States.

[1] The writer wishes to thank W. H. Larrimer and others in the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture for the many routine favors rendered at the time these studies were being made, especially in securing determinations of insects affecting chufa. He wishes to thank Francis Pennell, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., for the helpful information that *Cyperus esculentus* has a scaly underground root stock, upon which the root nut develops, and is thus readily distinguished from *C. strigosus*, which has neither root stock nor nut; also the Missouri Botanical Garden, particularly J. M. Greenman and John Kellog, and J. A. Drushel of New York University, for determining particular specimens. He wishes also to thank Margaret M. McDonough for able and sympathetic assistance in assembling data and Joe S. Wade for information concerning chufa insects from official records.